

MYCOTAXON

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FUNGAL TAXONOMY & NOMENCLATURE

VOLUME 136 (4)

OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2021



MYCOTAXON CO-FOUNDER GRÉGOIRE LAURENT HENNEBERT
(1929–2021)

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MYCOTAXON

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p.344, line 27 FOR: *Collybiopsis subnuda* (Ellis ex Peck) R.H. Petersen, comb. nov.
IF 556198
Basionym: *Marasmius subnudus* Ellis ex Peck, 1898.
Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 25: 287.
[An invalid combination due to incorrect basionym citation]
READ: *Collybiopsis subnuda* (Ellis ex Peck) R.H. Petersen, comb. nov.
IF 556112
Basionym: *Marasmius subnudus* Ellis ex Peck, 1898.
Ann. Rep. New York St. Mus. 51: 287. 1898.
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MYCOTAXON for JULY–SEPTEMBER 2020 (I–XII + 545–692)
was issued on November 4, 2021

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 PROPOSED IN MYCOTAXON 136(4)

Agaricus cespitosus Bolton 1836 (lectotypified),
 [MBT 10004616], p. 792

Agaricus oniscus Fr. 1818 (lectotypified),
 [MBT 10004612], p. 802 & (epitypified)
 [MBT 10004614], p. 802

Agaricus sphagnicola Berk. 1836 (neotypified),
 [MBT 10004615], p. 814

Architrypethelium barrerae Guzm.-Guill. & Llar.-Hern.
 [MB 837958], p. 750

Aspicilia lixianensis Q. Ren & Lin Liu
 [FN 570763], p. 744

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 [FN 570769], p. 780

Peronospora coronillae-minimae Vienn.-Bourg. ex W.J. Davis & J.A. Crouch
 [MB 838139], p. 786
 “*Peronospora coronillae-minimae*” Vienn.-Bourg., nom. inval.

Peronospora erini Vienn.-Bourg. ex W.J. Davis & J.A. Crouch
 [MB 838140], p. 786
 “*Peronospora erinii*” Vienn.-Bourg., nom. inval.

Peronospora papaveris-pilosi Vienn.-Bourg. ex W.J. Davis & J.A. Crouch
[MB 838141], p. 787

"*Peronospora papaveris-pilosi*" Vienn.-Bourg., nom. inval.

Peronospora ranunculi-flabellati Vienn.-Bourg. ex W.J. Davis & J.A. Crouch
[MB 838142], p. 787

"*Peronospora ranunculi-flabellati*" Vienn.-Bourg., nom. inval.

Peronospora viciicola L. Camp. ex W.J. Davis & J.A. Crouch
[MB 838143], p. 787

"*Peronospora viciicola*" L. Camp. [as '*viciicola*'] nom. inval.

Pertusaria wui Q. Ren
[FN 570761], p. 720

Pseudodeightoniella S.K. Verma, Sanj. Yadav & Raghv. Singh
[MB 836237], p. 772

Pseudodeightoniella indica S.K. Verma, Sanj. Yadav & Raghv. Singh
[MB 836238], p. 772

REVIEWERS — VOLUME ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-SIX (4)

The Editors express their appreciation to the following individuals who have, prior to acceptance for publication, reviewed one or more of the papers prepared for this issue.

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Lulu Zhang

Xin Zhao

2022 MYCOTAXON SUBMISSION PROCEDURE

Prospective MYCOTAXON authors should download the MYCOTAXON 2022 guide, review & submission forms, and MYCOTAXON sample manuscript by clicking the 'file download page' link on our INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS page before preparing their manuscript. This page briefly summarizes our '4-step' submission process.

1—PEER REVIEW: Authors first contact peer reviewers (two for journal papers; three for mycobiota/fungae) before sending them formatted text & illustration files and the appropriate 2022 MYCOTAXON journal or mycota reviewer comment form. Experts return revisions & comments to BOTH the *Editor-in-Chief* <editor@mycotaxon.com> and authors. ALL co-authors MUST correct and *proof-read* their files before submitting them to the *Nomenclature Editor*.

2—NOMENCLATURAL REVIEW: Authors email all **ERROR-FREE** text & illustration files to the *Nomenclature Editor* <PennycookS@LandcareResearch.co.nz>. Place **first author surname + genus + 'MYCOTAXON'** on the subject line, and (required) attach a completed SUBMISSION FORM. The Nomenclature Editor will (i) immediately assign the accession number and (ii) after a few weeks return his notes and suggested revisions to the author(s) and *Editor-in-Chief*.

3—FINAL SUBMISSION: All coauthors thoroughly revise and proof-read files to prepare error-free text and images ready for immediate publication. Poorly formatted copy will be rejected or returned for revision. E-mail the final manuscript to the *Editor-in-Chief* <editor@mycotaxon.com>, adding the **accession number** to the message and **all** files, which include a (i) revised 2022 submission form, all (ii) text files and (iii) jpg images, and (iv) FN, IF, or MB identifier verifications for each new name or typification. The *Editor-in-Chief* acknowledges submissions within two weeks of final submission but requests authors to wait at least 14 days before sending a follow-up query (without attachments).

4—FINAL EDITORIAL REVIEW & PUBLICATION: The *Editor-in-Chief* conducts a final grammatical and scientific review and returns her editorial revisions to all expert reviewers and coauthors for final author approval. Author-approved files are placed in the publication queue.

The PDF proof and bibliographic & nomenclatural index entries are sent to all coauthors for final inspection. After PDF processing, the *Editor-in-Chief* corrects ONLY PDF editorial/conversion and index entry errors; corrections of all other errors are listed in the ERRATA of a subsequent issue for no charge. Authors will pay fees for mycobiota uploads, optional open access, and correction of major author errors to the *Business Manager* <subscriptions@mycotaxon.com> at this time.

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FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

THREE MYCOLOGICAL GIANTS HAVE THIS WAY PASSED—Our remembrance section covers the lives of three men who made outstanding contributions both to mycology and to this journal. During 2021 we lost on June 14 JACK DAVID ROGERS (age 83), beloved dean of *Xylariaceae* and 1990–1998 Mycotaxon Editorial Advisory Board member; on October 12 KÁLMÁN GÉZA VÁNKY (age 91), the world's leading authority on the smut fungi (*Ustilaginomycotina*) who published 56 significant papers in MYCOTAXON; and on October 13 GRÉGOIRE LAURENT HENNEBERT (age 92), who with Dick Korf founded MYCOTAXON in 1974 and served as Book Review Editor (1974–1991) and French Language Editor (1974–2006). Assembling the photographs and researching the background to add to personal reminiscences extended our already seriously late October–December 2021 issue, but we could not permit their histories to go uncelebrated or postponed.

DELETING THOSE PESKY PRIME SYMBOLS—For several years, our authors and your editors have struggled over properly formatted latitude/longitude coordinates. The process has been particularly onerous on the editorial side because primes visible in MSWord Times/Times New Roman transform into peculiar, seemingly unrelated symbols in the Editor-in-Chief's Adobe InDesign® program. Until recently, global replacements could sometimes handle corrections in the program, but an unfortunate recent Adobe® update now transforms ALL single/double prime symbols as empty pink boxes, requiring tedious individual replacement of each symbol one by one—no doubt portending Adobe's intended removal of the 'symbols' fonts, certain to make future formatting even more dire.

Therefore, MYCOTAXON issues a NEW REQUIREMENT for lat/long coordinates that should reduce everyone's agony by eliminating the old degree/minute/second presentation style. Henceforth:

(1) Authors should present their data as degrees with fractions rounded off to four decimal places. [NOTE: $1^\circ = <111$ km, and $0.0001^\circ = <11$ m, so any additional decimal places represent spurious accuracy. We shall definitely accept coordinates rounded to fewer than four decimal places.]

(2) No space should be inserted between the data and its cardinal letter [N, E, S, W].

(3) Place one space but NO punctuation between the latitude and longitude components of a single set of coordinates. Example:

OLD and/or INCORRECT: 38°10'46"N, 13°15'40"E

NEW: 38.1794°N 13.2611°E.

THE 2021 OCTOBER–DECEMBER MYCOTAXON offers 18 contributions by 60 authors (from 9 countries) revised by 35 expert reviewers and the editors.

THE NEW TAXA section proposes TWO new genera (*Flavodontia* from China & *Pseudodeighthoniella* from India) and ELEVEN species new to science representing *Architrypethelium* from MEXICO; *Aspicilia*, *Flavodontia*, *Lepra*, and *Pertusaria* from CHINA; and *Clavaria* and *Pseudodeighthoniella* from INDIA.

VALIDATION presents a single paper validating five *Peronospora* species. TYPIFICATIONS, also comprising one paper (but a long one), sets forth an entertainingly convincing history that establishes three Fries, Bolton, and Berkeley *Agaricus* names as synonyms of the lovely and nomenclaturally controversial *Lichenomphalia umbellifera*.

NEW RANGES/HOSTS reports range extensions for [ascomycetes] *Ascochyta*, *Mycosphaerella*, *Phyllosticta*, and *Rhabdospora* in TURKEY and *Podosphaera* in CHINA; [basidiomycetes] *Cortinarius* in TURKEY; [lichens] *Astrochapsa* and *Chapsa* in CHINA; and [myxomycetes] *Cribraria* and *Physarum* in TURKEY.

Our issue concludes with the announcement of two new mycobiota for the MYCOTAXON website that cover macrofungi in MEXICO CITY and *Agaricus* species in Pakistan.

MYCOTAXON 136(4) also provides identification keys to *Pertusaria* and *Clavaria* species. Papers providing conclusions supported by sequence analyses cover the new *Aspicilia*, *Clavaria*, *Flavodontia*, and *Lamprospora* species and the new records for *Cortinarius* in Turkey and *Podosphaera* in China.

Warm regards,

Lorelei L. Norvell (*Editor-in-Chief*)
6 February 2022

IN CELEBRATION

MYCOTAXON BIDS AN AFFECTIONATE
FAREWELL TO OUR LAST CO-FOUNDER:

It is with profound sadness we note the loss of GRÉGOIRE LAURENT HENNEBERT on 13 October 2021 at the age of 92. We shall miss this gentle soul, who was the consummate mycologist's mycologist, master of both fungal taxonomy and nomenclature, tireless collector, outstanding fungal ambassador, and brilliant scholar.



Courtesy of Gertrude Hennebert

FIG. 1. Professor Hennebert at age 50 in 1979 on the 'new' campus in Louvain-la-Neuve.

Gregoire's early work was sparked by Prof. Victor Estienne, who commented that scientists recognized several different *Botrytis* species on the onion (*Allium cepa*), but "What are they, exactly? Are they not all *Botrytis cinerea*?" His advisor recommended that the young Hennebert research host specificity by comparing the different 'taxa through cross-inoculations in host plants.' A good suggestion, perhaps, except that these "cross-inoculations failed."

A conversation with Niels Buchwald (1949: STUDIES OF *SCLEROTINIACEAE*) turned Grégoire's attention toward a different direction. "The matter is primarily taxonomical. There are many names of *Botrytis* species in the literature. Many are not *Botrytis*, some are, and among these, a number are host specific, others are not. Differentiation of the species is first of all MORPHOLOGICAL. You should compare fresh collections morphologically, from nature and in culture. You should look for the perfect stage in nature and find out the correct name to apply." That comment in 1957 "launched me into the taxonomy and the nomenclature of the fungi." Grégoire became an exceedingly meticulous collector, who knew the importance of thoroughly screening a potential type locality and delivering a reliable type specimen: "Later wanting to provide sufficient type material for herbarium deposit [of *Arachnophora fagicola*] in view of publication, I had to examine

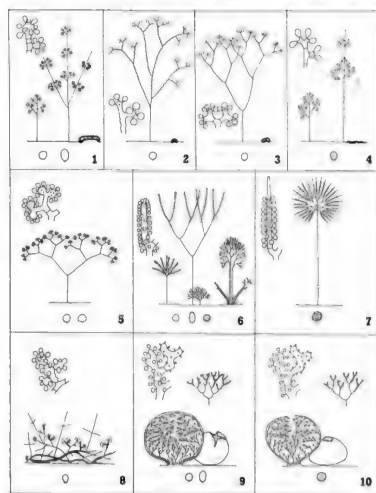


Fig. 25. Diagrammatic illustrations of conidiophores of 1. *Botrytis*; 2. *Streptobotryis*; 3. *Amphobotryis*; 4. *Verrucobotryis*; 5. *Dichobotryis*; 6. *Chromelosporeum*; 7. *Pulchromyces*; 8. *Phymatotrichopsis*; 9. *Ostracoderma*; 10. *Glischroderma*.

FIG. 2. The many faces of *Botrytis* sensu lato.

eight thousand beech cupules from the same locality to finally have eighteen minute colonies of that new fungus to serve as a type.”

Of the 380 *Botrytis* names in the literature, many were already synonymized while others were described through short Latin descriptions frequently lacking illustrations. Grégoire turned to nature: “exploring woods, swamps, ponds, fields, vineyards, orchards and vegetable plots, flower gardens, agricultural and forest soils, even caves ... collecting specimens and [isolating] *Botrytis* strains in pure culture.... [Most] cultures were conidial and sclerotial. I was disturbed finding in some of them small globose conidia—like *Penicillium* conidia—even in single *Botrytis* conidium cultures. I could not obtain their germination and concluded that they were spermatia....”

Realizing that these *Botrytis* forms were asexual and ‘imperfect,’ Hennebert returned to the field to collect apothecia on sclerotia together with *Botrytis* conidiophores (representing *Botryotinia globosa*, *B. ficariarum*, and *B. calthae*) under the host plants *Allium ursinum*, *Ficaria verna*, and *Caltha palustris*. The apothecia, produced by sexual ascospores, represented the sexual (‘perfect’) states of the asexual *Botrytis* stage.”

The spontaneous development of apothecia in a *Botrytis porri* pure culture (isolated from *Allium porrum*) raised the problem of nomenclature: “To each state of the fungi, imperfect state and perfect state, a distinct Latin binomial

name was given. This is heritage of the past when mycologists considered each reproductive form a distinct species.... Several names for one fungus species appeared contrary to Linné's principle and that of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, one taxon—one name. In such cases the Code prescribes the predominance of the name of the sexual form over the other names [but] tolerates ... the use of the other names. That peculiarity of the nomenclature of the pleomorphic fungi struck me....

"Soon I had hundreds of *Botrytis* isolates in pure culture beside isolates of many other fungi, an embryo of a fungus culture collection or MYCOTHÈQUE.... 'But why bring nature in small tubes?' questioned a relative of mine, long ago. Why a fungus culture collection? Why a mycothèque?' [I replied] 'to help elaborate a more natural taxonomy of the fungi, through demonstration and comparison in pure culture of their morphology and pleomorphy, and correlatively to resolve nomenclatural problems that pleomorphy may cause.' TAXONOMY and NOMENCLATURE were, to me, the prime reasons for building a mycothèque."

In 1995 Grégoire summarized, "Taxonomy and nomenclature are at the base of all activities of man who observes, thinks, and communicates. Observation leads to thought, thought to concepts. Taxonomy is the result of observation and thought. Nomenclature results from thought and concepts. Taxonomy and nomenclature [are] at the base of all common knowledge.... Observation of the diversity of things induces comparison and distinction and leads to elaboration of concepts and to formation of words. If a concept is a category, the word is a noun; if it is an attribute, the word is an epithet. Categories are genera, epithets refer to species. That is taxonomy. Nouns are generic names, nouns plus epithets are species names. That is nomenclature. Common knowledge is made of taxonomy and nomenclature."

During 1962–65 Grégoire was appointed UCL Plant Pathology Teaching Associate and charged with developing the Fungus Culture Collection



FIG. 3. LEFT: Grégoire's 'embryo of a mycothèque' in 1965 at the Catholic University of Louvain in Heverlee-Leuven. RIGHT: Taxonomy vs nomenclature in the 'olden' days.



FIG. 4. The 1894–2021 MUCL time-line

at the Faculty of Agriculture, Heverlee-Leuven (FIG. 3); this preceded his eventual development of Mycothèque de l'Université Catholique de Louvain [MUCL]; during his 26-year tenure as supervisor of his beloved mycothèque, he guided the expansion of the 300-strain culture collection from its modest

beginnings as the Mycothèque Biourge to 35,000 fungal strains and (by 2010) the curation of 51,000 dried specimens (FIG. 4).



FIG. 5. Young Grégoire at the lab bench at the Catholic University of Louvain (date unknown).

Grégoire matriculated at the University of Louvain (UCL) in 1947, receiving his bachelor's in philosophy as Engineer in Tropical Agriculture and becoming a Superior Scientific Education Graduate Associate in African Sciences. His four years researching Plant Pathology at UCL were funded by the Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique.

After successfully defending his PhD thesis on *Botrytis* and the *Sclerotiniaceae* in 1960, Grégoire was awarded a 2-year postdoctoral Fellowship with Dr. Stan Hughes of the Plant Research Institute in Ottawa, Canada, a time that he recalled with great fondness, and which re-introduced him to the joys of field work (FIG. 6). “The first step of any mycological study is the observation of the fungi in the field. To teach this basic requirement, Dr Stanley J. Hughes, the first day after my arrival in Canada for a two-year postdoctoral stay (1960–62), took me to the forest, in Gatineau Park, to collect microfungi, field shoes on feet, knife and basket in hands.”

“Professor Richard P. Korf, who I visited at Cornell University in 1961 for the first time of many, was doing the same with his students: ‘no mycology in



FIG. 6. THE IMPORTANCE OF FIELDWORK. LEFT: Prof. Stanley Hughes collecting in Gatineau Park, near Ottawa in 1960. RIGHT: Prof. Richard Korf in 1961 sorting fungal specimens during a field trip near Ithaca, New York.

class or laboratory before a discovery of the fungi in the field.' The bonnet of the car could serve as a bench to sort the collections. But take care: some fresh polypores, like *Ganoderma applanatum*, exude drops of enzymes so active that within one hour's time you may have to ... repaint the bonnet."

Grégoire became Professor in 1971 and registered MUCL with the WFCC and IAPT in 1972. During 1964–75, he was a regular scientific collaborator of the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, visiting Baarn every two weeks. In 1975, after being "obliged to move laboratory, herbarium, the MUCL culture collection, and furniture 30 km south of Brussels onto the bare new campus named "Louvain-la-Neuve," he was elected president of the Faculty of Microbiology and Bio-industries, a position he held for five years.

Throughout these decades Grégoire served as a visiting lecturer/professor throughout North America, Africa, and Europe at Cornell University (Ithaca, New York), the University Lovanium in Kinshasa (Congo; 1967), Québec's Laval University (1970), Prague's Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences (1970), South Africa's Potchefstroom University (1981), Bujumbura's University of Burundi (1982–90), Slovenia's Boris Kidric Institute of Chemistry (Ljubljana), and Morocco's Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire d'Agadir (1986). During this period was also invited by Prof. A.M. Cotes-Pradohe to evaluate the CORPOICA Germplasm Bank in Bogota, Colombia.

Grégoire's African tropical research revealed some problems associated with following a strictly classical approach when faced with largely unexplored fungal diversity. These issues formed the basis for a spirited discussion among the 150 registrants of the 1994 MUCL Centenary Symposium (FIG. 7). "A priority and urgent duty is to describe and make the inventory of this mycoflora,



Mid-l&rr: courtesy of Gertrude Hennebert

FIG. 7. THE 1894–1994 MUCL CENTENARY SYMPOSIUM—A TIME FOR SCIENCE & REUNION. TOP: Official conference photo, 29 June 1994. MID-LEFT: In 1974 C.V. Subramanian (hiding two steps above Grégoire in the top photo and who first visited MUCL in 1965) receives a handshake from Grégoire in India congratulating him on his 50th birthday. MID-RIGHT: Grégoire & Stan Hughes at the microscope during Stan's 1973 visit to MUCL. BOTTOM LEFT: Stan Hughes and Dick Korf at the 1994 symposium. BOTTOM RIGHT: Lidwina Hennebert (left, next to Grégoire's empty chair) and Dick & Kumi Korf (right) at the symposium dinner at the Abbey Hôtel of Villers-la-Ville.

using microscope and culture in situ, for which well-trained young mycologists are needed. And on that basis, elaboration of monographs should provide the necessary tools to further investigations.” The symposium attendees agreed that tropical fungi differ from those of the temperate regions and that morpho-anatomical taxonomy had to be complemented by molecular taxonomy.

“Good phylogeny based on molecular data may demonstrate relationships that might lead one to amend the system of the fungi at the highest ranks.” They agreed that a new training profile was needed for tropical and temperate regions covering ... “different disciplines, including computer science, cladistics, molecular biology, [and] ecophysiology without neglecting ... traditional but unavoidable and basic methodologies of fungal taxonomy—collecting, microscoping, drawing, isolating fungi into pure culture, studying type material, interpreting past literature, writing descriptions, constructing keys, writing monographs, building expert systems of identification and managing herbaria and culture collections. These are the first acts for a mycologist in tropical and unexplored areas of the world.”

FOUNDING MYCOTAXON: In 1960 at the beginning of his post-doc with Dr. Hughes in Ottawa, Grégoire met Dr. Richard P. Korf for the first time. “Dick invited Lidwina and me to his home along the Lake in Ithaca in the summer 1961. At his door, when we arrived, we found the message ‘Welcome, come in, the house is yours, we come very soon, Dick.’ Surprising!” During September 1969 (at the Kananaskis Conference on pleomorphy) “we discussed [day and night] the nomenclature of the pleomorphic fungi [and] about my distinction between botanical and anatomical nomenclature. I was greatly honored when, as Fulbright Scholar in 1972–73, he chose to stay with us at the University of Louvain.” (Hennebert 2018)

Dick had visited MUCL on 13 June 1966. During his 6-month-long stay in 1972–73, in addition to hosting a conference on ‘A new classification of the operculate discomycetes,’ he discussed with Grégoire the need for a timely mycological publication geared to taxonomy and nomenclature. “Even after searching for guarantee of the novelty, it is important to publish rapidly. As very few journals were editing manuscripts with a delay shorter than 6 months, [Korf] and I decided to edit a new journal offering only a short delay together with quality, designed to promote the taxonomy of fungi and lichens” (Hennebert & Korf 1974).

Their proposed endeavor turned out to be a life-time commitment. Since sending out its first volume in July 1974, MYCOTAXON has published



FIG. 8. HENNEBERT & KORF at Louvain-la-Neuve making plans during Korf's 1972–73 Fulbright studies to launch a new mycological journal devoted to the taxonomy and nomenclature of fungi and lichens.

136 volumes comprising approximately 82,000 pages in its journal. In 2004, Dick, Grégoire, and the Editorial Board agreed that we remove the overly lengthy mycobiota (annotated regional species lists) from the journal to be summarized/abstracted in the journal and posting ~3500 much larger pages for free download from the MYCOTAXON website. The founders and Board also approved (in 2004) moving to editorially generated copy, (in 2011) offering both online and hard copy subscriptions, and (in 2014) moving to annual volumes comprising four quarterly issues. While Grégoire and I mourned somewhat the move to online publishing (I chose black for the cover announcing the change), Dick welcomed it as a positive “green” solution.

Dick served as Managing Editor & English Language Editor (1974–91), Assistant to the Editor-in-Chief (1998–2001), Business Manager (1991–2006), and Treasurer until shortly before his death in 2016. Grégoire served 17 years as Book Review Editor (1974–91) and 32 years as French Language Editor (1974–2006). His many years of service to the journal continued until the end: he published in MYCOTAXON his last three papers on *Glischroderma*

(Hennebert 2018), the possible congeneric relationship between *Pachyphlodes* and *Chromelosporium* (Hennebert & Decock 2020), and a reevaluation of *Chromelosporium* and description of two new genera *Chromelosporiopsis* & *Geohypha* (Hennebert 2020).

ENTER ANAMORPH, TELEOMORPH, AND HOLOMORPH: In his last lecture, Grégoire noted that the diverse conditions in culture permit ‘the fungus to reveal itself in more facets than expected,’ thereby helping demonstrate the variability and mutability of a fungus.... Only through single spore culture, [could it] be demonstrated that spermatia belong to *Botrytis cinerea*.” Linnaeus (1753), who based his taxonomy on sexual reproductive structures, classified plant taxonomists according to their basic principles of classification, considering himself a ‘sexualist;’ with fungal sexuality and pleomorphism unknown in the 18th century, any distinct reproductive form was considered a distinct species and named (leading inevitably to a proliferation of names for a single species). Grégoire’s early study of conidiogenesis in culture had reduced the taxonomy of *Botrytis* to some 36 species but also underscored the confusion surrounding life stage nomenclature.

Tulasne, who in 1851 called pleomorphy the coexistence of several forms of reproduction in fungi, demonstrated the organic connection between ascosporic fungi and conidial fungi as the ‘perfect [or sexual] state’ ... and the ‘imperfect state or states’ of the same species, as several conidial forms of reproduction might exist in the same ‘perfect’ species. Eventually Fuckel classified fungi as belonging to the Fungi Perfecti and the Fungi Imperfecti. Through his 1867 *LOIS DE LA NOMENCLATURE BOTANIQUE* Art. 15, De Candolle “reinforced the principle ‘one taxon—one name,’ while Saccardo (1904) recommended a dual nomenclature for pleomorphic fungi in Fungi Perfecti and Fungi Imperfecti, thereby supporting usage of ‘imperfect’ names beside the ‘perfect’ name. The 1910 Brussels Botanical Congress integrated Tulasne and Saccardo’s positions, recognizing for ascomycetes and basidiomycetes the predominance of the name of the perfect state over the names of their imperfect states, thereby tolerating the use of the existing names of imperfect states to be classified in ‘form-genera’ and assigning them ‘only a temporary value.’

In 1966 the Edinburgh Code established Art. 59, intended to separate the imperfect and perfect nomenclatures while preserving the stability of the names of perfect species. Korf (1982) noted that in practice, however, Art. 59 was “undoubtedly one of the thorniest articles of the Code for mycologists to apply,” and Hawksworth (1984) deemed it “extraordinarily complicated, so that

in some instances, up to three separate conclusions could be drawn regarding names to be used.”

At the 1969 Kananaskis Conference on Taxonomy of the Fungi Imperfecti, Grégoire presented a paper on the fundamentals of pleomorphic and pleoanamorphic fungi, in which he (supported by Korf) formulated the concepts of ‘phase’ vs ‘state’, ‘form’, ‘whole fungus’ vs ‘perfect’ & ‘imperfect states’, ‘botanical taxon’ vs ‘form-taxon’, and ‘botanical’ vs ‘anatomical’ nomenclature in order to define adequately the divergent options applied by fungal taxonomists in naming pleomorphic fungi (Hennebert 1971).

In 1969, Grégoire became a member of the International Association of Plant Taxonomy’s Special Committee for the Nomenclature of Fungi and Lichens (IAPT-N), which he served until 1986, and was one of 12 members in Subcommittee A at the First International Mycological Congress in Exeter, September 1971.

He recalled that that in 1977, “just playing with words in a conversation with Dr Luella Weresub [the formidable chair of Subcommittee A whom he knew from his 1960–62 studies in Ottawa], I proposed some less ‘imperfect’ terms than the anthropomorphic ‘perfect’ and ‘imperfect,’ hopefully terms without value judgements ... to designate the anatomical parts of a fungus deserving a name.... We published the terms ‘anamorph,’ ‘teleomorph,’ and ‘holomorph’ to differentiate any fungal ‘morph’ deserving a name (Hennebert & Weresub 1977) The term ‘anamorph’ was proposed for any asexual state of the [asexual phase], the term ‘teleomorph’ for the unique sexual state of the



<https://www.facebook.com/umanitobasci/>

FIG. 9. LUELLA WERESUB was the first woman faculty member to be hired in the Department of Botany of the University of Manitoba in 1952, moving to the mycology unit of the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa in 1957, where she worked until her death in 1979. Dr. Weresub, an expert in corticioid fungi and sclerotium-producing basidiomycetes, became a world authority in the botanical nomenclature of fungi and particularly influential member of the IAPT Nomenclature Committee for fungi and lichens as Chair of the Subcommittee on Article 59.

fungus, and the term ‘holomorph’ for the ‘whole fungus’ (which encompassed all unknown ‘morphs’).”

This proposed modification of Art. 59 was recommended in 1977 by the Second International Mycological Congress in Tampa and adopted by the Sydney Code (Stafleu 1981). While simplifying the previous rule, the language reinforced segregation of ascomycete and basidiomycete anamorphic nomenclature from teleomorphic (holomorphic) nomenclature based on their ‘anatomical’ typifications, clearly declaring “anamorphic names unpriorable in holomorphic nomenclature in case the anamorphic fungi were ever found to be sexual. It was the most conservative option, far from the true botanical nomenclature requiring the suppression of Art. 59, [which] I considered the final solution.” The new Art. 59 did offer two advantages: it solved “a serious nomenclatural knot by a clear practical line” and stimulated reconsideration of the basic principles of fungal nomenclature.

“For plant pathologists, anamorphic names of plant pathogens often serve to designate plant diseases. Similarly, in medical mycology, names of mycoses commonly derive from the anamorphic name of the causal agent. Both practices are regrettable since they link disease names to a not infrequently changing reference basis. ... The true reason [for] maintaining Art. 59 was the fear of the major disturbance that its suppression and a return to unrestricted typification and absolute priority of names would cause

“Obviously, good sense must prevail. The fundamental aim of naming living beings is indeed to make possible their recognition, inventory, and classification, by giving each of them a single name and not a multiplicity of names (Hennebert 1991). I therefore prefer giving one name only to pleoanamorphic fungi. So I proceeded in naming and describing *Botrytis*, *Chalaropsis*, *Wardomyces*, *Mammaria*, *Humicola* species, using eventually a cross-reference generic denotation for what I considered the ‘secondary’ conidiogenesis.”

In his memoriam to Grégoire in IMA Fungus, David Hawksworth observed that it was “gratifying to see how [Grégoire] came to openly accept the demise of the use of the ‘-morph’ terms when the separate naming of morphs of pleomorphic fungi was abandoned in 2011. This is evidenced in his last publication ... where he revisited and revised some of his previous taxonomic and nomenclatural conclusions (Hawksworth 2021).

GRÉGOIRE LAURENT HENNEBERT was born on 20 June 1929 to Dr. Raymond Hennebert and Marie (Wallez) in Mons, Belgium (FIG. 10). In 1960 he married Lidwina Baert, with whom he shared a long and happy marriage



<http://www.paulcuvellier.org/?p=9053>

FIG. 10. THE DR. HENNEBERT FAMILY IN MONS, BELGIUM, 1944. LEFT TO RIGHT: Grégoire (age 15), Alexis, Dr. Raymond Hennebert (father), Paul, Julie, Marie Wallez Hennebert (mother), Colette.



FIG. 11. Grégoire remained active during his 'emeritus' years. Daughter Gertrude writes: "In his spare time, my father was a passionate beekeeper. He loved to share his passion with his grandchildren. In these two pictures you can see him in action."



Courtesy of Gertrude Hennebert

until her death in 2009, and was the proud father of four—Gertrude, Mechtilde, and Imelda Hennebert and Khan Nuhr—and grandfather to twelve, many of whom he taught about the joys of beekeeping (FIG. 12). Grégoire exercised regularly and was in unusually good health, expecting to reach 100 after his successful heart surgery in 2021. Unfortunately, after falling in his garden and breaking a vertebra in his back, he was hospitalized and rapidly declined, slipping away five weeks later on 13 October 2021. His daughter Gertrude wrote that Grégoire would “never have thought that he would die as the consequence of a fall.”

Honored by the genus *Hennebertia* and seven *hennebertii* species epithets (in *Acremonium*, *Chaetopsis*, *Cylindrotrichum*, *Gliocladiopsis*, *Niesslia*, *Penicillium*, and *Raffaelea*), Grégoire himself named 18 genera and 114 species. He guided 55 research studies in applied mycology (26 at the University of Burundi) and published alone or with colleagues 156 scientific papers (not including 13 culture papers). He also edited the 100 YEARS OF THE FUNGUS COLLECTION MUCL 1964-1994 symposium proceedings, two books on Les Mérules des Maisons, and the Directory of African Mycology and the Aspects of African Mycology from the first Regional Conference on Mycology in Africa.

Grégoire remained mycologically active after his retirement in 1995, although he did not have particularly fond memories of his ‘emeritus’ status. In 2017, he explained that the long delay in preparing his paper on a *Glischroderma* collected by Dick in 1994 arose from problems caused by a misunderstanding over his taking the books reviewed for MYCOTAXON (contractually his) and the expectation that he administer the lab without pay for a year, after which he was denied lab access. Not until he discovered Dick’s potential type in Geneva, did he remember his unfinished paper. Although fairly certain that the specimen represented a second species, he described it as *Glischroderma* aff. *cinctum*. “Fresh collections and DNA analyses might solve the question better than I can do. I think I shall just raise the question. I shall not be ‘waiting for that elusive muse, perfection,’ although it is a temptation....”

On discovering a nonsensical but rather major error in the final proof of his 2020 paper with Cony Decock that none of us had noticed in previous versions, Grégoire became understandably distraught. My prompt repair elicited this grateful note, “Dear Lorelei, Many thanks for the exceptional correction, as a New Year gift. It is now perfect. I am happy and makes me better in insomnia and allows me to go to sleep again.”



FIG. 12. Post 'retirement' life. LEFT: Peter Austwick, Grégoire, and Stan Hughes relaxing during the 1996 Centennial Meeting of the British Mycological Society in Sheffield, England. RIGHT: Grégoire and Walter Gams discuss Article 59 and the launching of MycoBank at the Centenary of the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures in Amsterdam in 2004.

His 2018 *Glischroderma* paper led him to reexamine his *Chromelosporium* archives and the monograph he began with Stan Hughes in 1960–62 while in Ottawa but had never completed despite encouragement from both Stan and Dick. Feeling he owed it both departed friends that he complete the work, Grégoire also felt it necessary to sequence as many specimens as possible to sort genera and nomenclature correctly. “With the precious help of Rosanne Healy and MUCL, I progress in the revision of the genus, including nine and possibly more species. But it progresses slowly with so many other things needing to be done.... I am sorry to inform you that on 21 December [2017] I got a heavy car accident stopping against a tree. I have nothing broken but the chest smashed in by the belt, making the holidays painful. I wish you a happy and healthful New Year.”

Grégoire prepared his final paper under pandemic conditions. Replying to my concern about the lock-downs and huge numbers of Covid-19 cases sweeping his country, he noted, “Yes Belgium is in bad health situation by lack of foresight. From begin of March, the virology laboratories were all lacking chemicals for testing, while the virus was already present. And the stay-home rule was decided only on March 15 [2020]. I stay home and have visit of my daughter only when needed.... You should be safe in your Nature environment. I have only a piece of ground of 30 × 50 m with my house, a piscine, and some green (now absolutely brown by the drought) but sufficient to be far enough from neighbours.”

I never had the pleasure of meeting Grégoire in person but came to greatly enjoy our correspondence. Meticulous as he was, Grégoire worked his reviewers (Kathy Hodges, Roseanne Healy, Keith Seifert, David Hawksworth)



FIG. 13. Grégoire Hennebert turns 80 (2009).

and editors exceedingly hard, yet received all critiques graciously, expressing his gratitude frequently. “Dear Lorelei, I just received my last paper reviewed by Keith Seifert. He proposed many amendments, a lot of work for me.” Extremely worried that his ‘last’ paper would not get published, he greatly appreciated that David and Keith came to his aid. Shaun and I, who spent well over 100 hours emailing, revising, and adjusting, were rewarded by his immense relief when it was released in MYCOTAXON 135(3). On 9 October 2020 he wrote: “I am very pleased with the paper, and I thank both Shaun and you so much for the improvement of the manuscript, the time you putted in it, and the priority you gave it by agreeing to publish it in the year 2020. With loves, Grégoire” This was followed on 30 October 2020 by, “Dear Lorelei, dear Shaun, I just received MYCOTAXON 135(3) via Lulu and found my ‘last paper’ in full on 54 pages and a kind comment by yourself in the introduction of the volume. I really want to express all my thanks to Shaun and to you for the edition of my paper in MYCOTAXON 2020. Now, although there are some other unachieved projects (which are for others), I conclude by this paper my work in Mycology with real satisfaction. With many thanks, Grégoire.”

Grégoire was a warm and kind correspondent, frequently sharing advice gained from the successful cancer treatment and preventative measures

(immunotherapy, shiitake, *Grifola frondosa*, *Cordyceps militaris*) used after Lidwina's bout with breast cancer. A believer in healing touch therapy, he also used willow herb (*Epilobium parviflorum*) for his own prostate cancer and hawthorn berry and heather teas to help him heal after his 2010 and 2012 heart attacks. Beyond doubt, his positive attitude kept him healthy for so long, "Absolutely YES, Life is good and beautiful. I enjoy it fully."

Grégoire was declared Professor Emeritus after delivering his 'last lecture' on 5 December 1995, yet he published his last papers in the journal he co-founded almost a quarter century later. We are grateful that he and Dick established MYCOTAXON 48 years ago and will continue to miss our two mycological giants, whose vision was always for the future.

—Lorelei Norvell



Courtesy of Gertrude Hennebert

FIG. 14. GRÉGOIRE HENNEBERT in his garden, smiling for his 90th birthday photo.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We greatly appreciate the many photos and information generously provided by Grégoire's daughter, Gertrude. Unless otherwise noted, quoted text was taken from Grégoire's final 1995 lecture, private autobiographical notes, and MYCOTAXON editorial correspondence. All unattributed photographs were generated from computer screen shots of illustrations in the PDF version of THE 100 YEARS OF THE FUNGUS COLLECTION MUCL 1894–1994 (Hennebert 2010), covering both the proceedings of the symposium attended by 150 registrants on 29 June 1994 at the Catholic University at Louvain-la-Neuve and Grégoire's complete final lecture, delivered on 5 December 1995 prior to his becoming Professor Emeritus.

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IN REMEMBRANCE— JACK ROGERS (1937–2021)



From Ammirati & Glawe (2008)

FIG. 1. Professor Jack D. Rogers at 80 standing beside the Department of Pathology display case at Washington State University in Pullman.

MYCOTAXON mourns the loss of a second mycological giant and friend, the longtime Washington State University professor and internationally renowned mycologist famed for his “booming voice, distinctive West Virginia accent, disarming and endearing sense of humor, enthusiasm for the outdoors, and genuine care for students and colleagues.” JACK DAVID ROGERS died at home in Pullman, Washington on June 14 at the age of 83. Deep condolences go out to Belle, his wife of 58 years, twin daughters Rebecca Ann (Hines) and Barbara Lee (Cooper), and family. This brusque but lovable man will also be greatly missed by his international network of colleagues, friends, and former students.

Professor ‘*Xylariaceae*’ was born 3 September 1937 in Point Pleasant, West Virginia, to schoolteachers Jack Rogers (Youkobis Uzskuriatis) and Thelma (Coon) Rogers. Young Jack graduated from Point Pleasant High School in 1955, earned his BS from Davis & Elkins College (WV), marrying fellow student Belle Clay Spencer in June 1958, his junior year. After obtaining his masters in Forest Management from Duke, he earned his PhD in 1963 under the supervision

of John Berbee at the University of Wisconsin-Madison for his research on *Hypoxyton pruinaum* (= *Entoleuca mammata*), a major forest pathogen of quaking aspen in the Great Lakes States.

Directly after receiving his doctorate, Jack joined the College of Agriculture faculty of Washington State University, where he was to remain for the rest of his 50-year educational career. Appointed to Assistant Professor in the Departments of Plant Pathology and Forestry & Range Management, he quickly advanced to the rank of Full Professor. Throughout his university tenure, he taught classes in mycology and forest pathology, frequently coordinating departmental seminar series. As part of his advanced mycology series, he developed the Ascomycetes and Fungi Imperfecti course, which he taught for 36 years, and which persuaded many students to pursue mycological careers. He helped rework the Pathology Department curriculum to offer Advanced Fungal Biology, also introducing a popular general studies course—Molds, Mildews, and Mushrooms: The Fifth Kingdom. During 1985–99, Jack served as Chair of the Department of Plant Pathology while maintaining a full teaching schedule and active research program and authoring/co-authoring 70 scientific papers. Eleven master's and 17 doctoral students earned their degrees under his guidance.

Outside of family and fishing, Jack's passion was teaching, research, and the university. Washington State reciprocated by recognizing his educational and scientific excellence through many awards: its 1967 R.M. Wade Award for Instruction; 1986 Sahlin Faculty Excellence Award for Research, Scholarship, and Arts; 2005 Library Excellence Award for Service to WSU Libraries; and 2006 WSU Eminent Faculty Award. Jack was promoted to Regents Professor in 2007 and retired from the WSU faculty in 2013 after 50 years of devoted and exemplary service.

Jack definitely had presence, even when proudly holding a steelhead (FIG. 2). Given his reputation as a humorous raconteur, he was a surprisingly formal instructor. Dr. Brenda Callan, student and fellow *Xylaria* expert, writes, "he required all of his students, including graduate students, to address him formally, as 'Dr.' Rogers. Sometime after I completed my Ph.D., he gave me permission to address him by his first name. It was a difficult transition, rather like starting to call one's own father by his first name." Brenda (as have all of us who knew Jack) remarked on his deep voice: "Who could think of Jack and not hear in their mind his voice, that booming drawl? My desk was in the herbarium, and his classroom around the corner and several doors down. I never had to peek into the classroom to see if it was time

to go in to help with the labs. He always seemed surprised when I showed up right after he'd finished lecturing!" Dr. Callan also commented on Jack's unorthodox morphological descriptions, "Jack's prose sometimes painted a vividly colourful, oddball image of the fungus he was describing. For example, in Rogers & al. (1987), he describes the stromata of *Kretzschmaria* cf. *mauritanica*: 'The surface of our material resembles a deeply cracked chocolate cookie that has been dusted with sugar.' I think that was written close to lunch time." (Callan, pers. comm.)

WSU Plant Pathology Chair Dr. Timothy Murray knew Jack for 43 years, first as a graduate student and then fellow faculty member. He told the Washington State Insider covering Jack's death that "I never worked harder in a class than when I took his class.... He really was the complete package: He was a great scholar. He won awards for his research. He was very prolific in terms of publication. He was an engaging and committed teacher. And he worked on a number of higher-level university committees. He loved all aspects of the job, and he did them well.... He was also 'a real character.' He loved to tell a good joke. And he was very vocal in terms of explaining his position. If he had an opinion and it differed from yours, you would know what his opinion was." (Janovich 2022)

Even after his 2013 retirement, Rogers continued coming to his office. Dr. Lori Carris, his former master's student, *Tilletia* expert, colleague, and now WSU Professor Emerita, noted, "It was kind of a challenge to see if I could get there before Jack.... The only time he took off consistently was Wednesday afternoon. That's when he went fishing.... He loved being out in the woods. He loved anything to do with fungi." (Janovich 2022)

Jack did not restrict himself to his own university but was very active in the Mycological Society of America (MSA), which he served as Western Councilor (1970–72), Vice President (1975–76), and President (1977–78), eventually receiving its two most prestigious awards, the Weston Award for Teaching Excellence in 1992 and Distinguished Mycologist Award in 2004. It is no surprise that fellow ascomycetologist Dick Korf enticed Jack onto MYCOTAXON's first Editorial Advisory Board, which he served well for eight years (1990–98).

An international authority on xylariaceous fungi, Rogers authored and co-authored more than 230 scientific papers and two mycological books. We have tallied one family (*Graphostromataceae*), 22 genera, c. 240 new species, 35 new varieties, and c. 150 new combinations named or co-authored by Jack

during his career. In 2017 Wendt, Kuhnert & Stadler honored him with the genus *Jackrogersella*.

Rogers traveled the world for research, collecting specimens and helping curate WSU's Charles Gardner Shaw Mycological Herbarium [WSP]. The National Science Foundation funded his research for more than 30 years, which, Dr. Carris noted, "really laid the foundation for a lot of the work on *Xylariaceae* that is going on today." Jack was an especially engaging collecting companion. Aware that he had described many new *Xylaria* species, in the early 1980's at one Florida foray many participants kept bringing him specimens. Carris, a doctoral student at the University of Illinois at the time, observed, "It was like they were bringing him gifts.... Even though he already had a bagful of this fungus, he would look over each specimen very carefully and say, 'Oh, that is a beauty! I think I'll keep this one.' That speaks to who he was and why people really liked him. He made everyone feel special." (Janovich 2022)

'MR. XYLARIACEAE:' Andrew Whalley, who contributed to an IMA FUNGUS celebration of Jack's 80th birthday, confirmed that Jack's doctoral work "triggered a keen interest, and later a passion, for *Xylariaceae*. On his appointment as Assistant Professor at the WSU faculty in 1963, with positions in the Departments of Plant Pathology and Forestry and Range Management, he continued with his studies of *Xylariaceae*, at first mainly on chromosomes in *Hypoxylon* and later researching all aspects of the family. In his remarkable and distinguished career, Jack, together with a number of his many postgraduate students, established WSU as the world centre for studies on *Xylariaceae*. He was also largely responsible for developing the Mycological Herbarium at WSU, making it a renowned world-class facility for educational and research purposes.

"Jack was President of the Mycological Society of America ... and his Presidential Address 'The *Xylariaceae*: systematic, biological, and evolutionary aspects' delivered at Tampa in 1977 during IMC2 demonstrated his clear thoughts and knowledge of the family.... If Julian Miller were alive today, he would have been delighted and impressed with A REVISION OF THE GENUS *HYPOXYLON* by Yu-Ming Ju and Jack. Jack, Yu-Ming, and San Martin have now revised 14 genera of the family and together with other former students and colleagues published numerous papers on all aspects of *Xylariaceae*."

"I am privileged to have known Jack since the mid-1970s, and to have visited him and his family in Pullman ... and to have received them at our home in North Wales. During his trips [to Wales] we visited the type locality



FIG. 2. Avid Fly Fisherman Rogers in 1982 proudly displaying his 17-pound steelhead, expertly rescued from Idaho's Clearwater River.

for *Nemania chestersii* in Anglesey, collected *Hypoxylon rutilum* in Llanbedr, and *Euepixylon udum* by Aber Falls, Gwynedd, all rare species.... Considering Pullman is hardly tropical, Jack has a broad and detailed knowledge of the tropical species owing to his impressive global network of correspondents, collaborators, and former students.... Jack has a wonderful sense of humour and, together with his wife Belle, they have endeared themselves to all who know them. He enjoyed hunting and fishing whenever he had the opportunity and the 17 lb. Steelhead caught on the Clearwater River, Idaho, in November 1982 (FIG. 2) is true testimony to his success. (Whalley 2017)”

PACIFIC NORTHWEST FUNGI PROJECT (PNWFP). In 2002, Co-Directors Dr. Joe Ammirati (University of Washington) and Dr. Dean Glawe (WSU Rogers doctoral student and colleague) established a consortium of mycologists and natural history enthusiasts cooperating to develop a comprehensive fungal inventory of the Pacific Northwest (Alaska, British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington). Its mission was to facilitate cataloguing the fungi by developing educational programs, databases, coordinating research projects, and publishing an online journal initially under the name PACIFIC NORTHWEST FUNGI (Vols. 1–3(7); 2006–2008). Attending several meetings and forays, Jack offered sage advice when needed. Our first meeting at Pack Forest near Mt. Rainier in 2003 (FIG. 3) having convened shortly after his cataract operation, Jack described in fascinating detail his laser surgery and the new lenses slipped into place, rumbling with delight at being able to see once again in full technicolor and—for the first time—sharply without glasses.

In mid-2008, the name of the journal was elevated to NORTH AMERICAN FUNGI following Jack's 80th birthday the previous year. The 267-page Festschrift in honor of Professor Jack D. Rogers contained 17 papers by 38 authors. *Jumillera rogersii* Y.M. Ju & H.-M. Hsieh and *Camarops rogersii* Huhndorf & A.N. Mill. were among 14 taxonomic novelties; the many



FIG. 3. Attendees of the first meeting of the PACIFIC NORTHWEST FUNGI PROJECT in Washington State's Pack Forest near Mt. Rainier National Park on 18 May 2003. FRONT (left > right): Michelle Seidl, Lee Whitford, Lorelei Norvell, Lori Carris, Jennifer Falacy; 2ND ROW: John Dennis, Jacoba Charles, Angela Muhlnickel, Claudia Nischwitz, Brenda Callan; 3RD ROW: Gary Laursen, JACK ROGERS, Randy Bell, Joe Ammirati, John Hanna, Fred Rhoades; BACK: Dennis Oliver, Bryce Richardson, Ben Legler, Dean Glawe.

dedications touched on Jack's research philosophy (Watling & Milne: 'in the spirit of his understanding of how mycology should be conducted: to marry classical morphological and ecological methods with modern techniques'), heritage (Norvell & al.: to the indomitable West Virginian transplanted to eastern Washington's Palouse'), friendship (Hemmes & Desjardin: 'in fond memory of wonderful collecting trips together in the Hawaiian Islands'), and professorial mother-henning (Callan: 'deep appreciation to Jack Rogers for 25 years of mentorship and friendship').

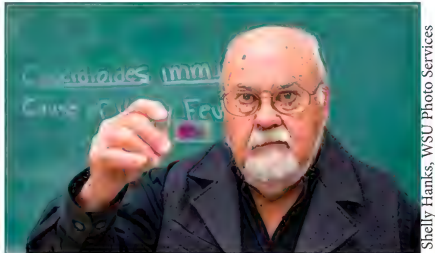


FIG. 4. Jack “with the German amateur mycologists, Siegfried Woike (centre) and Hartmund Wollweber (right) in the Neandertal near Wuppertal, Germany in the summer of 2000, admiring a luxurious collection of *Daldinia concentrica*.” [Stadler 2021]”

Marc Stadler first met Jack at the 1994 International Mycological Congress in Vancouver, BC. “when we discussed my work on nematocidal activities of a *Daldinia* sp. that I presented in a poster from my PhD thesis. We subsequently started a collaboration that has laid the groundwork for my own taxonomic research. I will never forget when he visited us in the Neandertal valley in 2000 and we showed him our local collection sites where we picked *Daldinia concentrica* and other European *Xylariales* (FIG. 4).”

In his 2021 IMA FUNGUS memoriam, Marc noted that once Jack focused on the xylariaceous fungi, he became one of the foremost experts in the field. “...In retrospect, his monographs on important *Xylariales* ... appear even more valuable. They helped [close] the gaps between classical ‘macromycete’ taxonomy and the molecular era via the establishment of holomorphic species concepts. Jack dedicated several decades to the meticulous studies of both old type material and freshly collected specimens in order to relate the taxonomic concepts of the nineteenth century to the ‘modern’ era.” He and his students did outstanding work on characterizing and cultivating the world’s *Xylariales*, providing “numerous valuable descriptions that now allow other researchers to establish asexual/sexual connections in this highly diverse and ecologically versatile group.... Many of the phylogenetic relationships that Jack had predicted from careful morphological studies in the 1980s and 1990s have been confirmed in our recent work on polyphasic taxonomy, including multi-locus phylogeny, chemotaxonomy, and phylogenomics.” (Stadler 2021)

FIG. 5. Regents Professor Emeritus Jack D. Rogers, “international expert on fungi,” holds a microscopic slide stained with *Coccidioides*-infected tissue from a dog (Washington State Insider, 4 May 2014)



In addition to Jack's myriad professional achievements, he was also an enthusiastic outdoorsman, a friend to many, and a legendary humorist. His official obituary concludes: "He particularly enjoyed hunting pheasant and quail on the breaks of the Snake River and fly fishing in rivers and lakes across the Pacific Northwest. Jack was a regular at his two coffee groups as well as the Pullman Presbyterian Church's Men's Bible Study and enjoyed visiting with his many colleagues and friends. Jack loved a good joke or humorous story and had the rare ability to remember and re-tell every entertaining anecdote he ever heard. Whenever he said 'that reminds me of a story...' we knew that whomever he was with would soon be laughing until their sides ached."

—Lorelei Norvell



FIG. 6. The Winter 2021 WASHINGTON STATE INSIDER memoriam photo captures Jack's penetrating intelligence and loving command of the forest, evoking the conviction that any friend turning around suddenly in the woods will find him standing there.

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IN REMEMBRANCE—
KÁLMÁN VÁNKY (1930–2021)



FIG. 1. KÁLMÁN VÁNKY. Undated photo of the author scanned from the dedication page of *EUROPEAN SMUT FUNGI* (1994).

DR. KÁLMÁN GÉZA VÁNKY was born a Szekely-Hungarian in Székelyudvarhely (Odorheiu Secuiesc, colloquially Odorhei), Transylvania (Romania), on 15 June 1930. His website (accessed in February 2022) reflects his restless nature, citing Kálmán as the married father of three with the same German Tübingen address I visited in 2005, a Swedish email address signifying his 2014 move to that country, and joint Hungarian and Swedish citizenships. Colorful, indefatigable, enthusiastic, irrepressible, and productive are all terms that friends and colleagues use to refer to this world authority on smut fungi, who died on 12 October 2021 at the age of 91.

After earning his BS and MS in Biology from the University of Bucharest (Romania) in 1953, Kálmán spent the next four years working as a researcher for the Department of Phytopathology of Bucharest's Agricultural Research Institute. After earning his MD in 1961 from the University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Tîrgu Mureş, he practiced medicine in Odorhei and Borsec (a Romanian resort known for its mineral water springs), becoming intrigued by plant diseases. His interest in smut fungi (*Ustilaginomycotina*) having been piqued by the lectures of Prof. Traian Săvulescu, founder of the Romanian School of Phytopathology and president of the Romanian Academy, Kálmán



FIG. 2. LEFT: Undated early photo of Kálmán at the microscope. MIDDLE: Kálmán at age 60 (1991). RIGHT: Prof. Terence Ingold and Kálmán talk during IMC IV in Regensburg (1990).

began collecting “as many different species as possible,” a hobby that soon grew into his life’s work.

In 1969, Kálmán moved to Gagnef, Sweden, where he continued working as a family physician, but only half-time; during 1970–86 he also worked as a “self-financed, half-time” smut fungus taxonomist, eventually securing a scholarship to Uppsala University, where he earned his PhD in Botany under the supervision of Prof. Johan Axel Nannfeldt, an expert on pathogenic rust fungi, smut fungi, and *Exobasidium*. Kálmán successfully defended his thesis on Carpathian *Ustilaginales* in 1985.

In 1986 he moved to Germany to focus exclusively on smut fungi, working as a taxonomic researcher for Prof. Franz Oberwinkler in the Department of Special Botany and Mycology at the University of Tübingen, maintaining his usual frenetic work pace: “collecting, identifying, describing, illustrating, classifying, and publishing species and genera from all over the world.” By his 1995 ‘retirement,’ he had already collected ustilaginomycetes in Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia, and Central & North America, but his pace actually increased as he worked independently from his homes in Germany and Sweden. By his sixth collecting trip to Australia in 2017, the peripatetic Kálmán had added South America to his list, having (by his count) collected in 56 countries. [His website, however, missed Canada when he catalogued British Columbia’s Victoria as part of the United States, and a few ‘countries’ represent unique regions rather than political entities.]

HERBARIUM *USTILAGINALES* VÁNKY (HUV)—Having begun a private herbarium in Romania in 1954, Kálmán continued to add specimens from all over the world while living in Sweden and Germany. By January 2013, HUV



FIG. 3. LEFT: Kálmán collecting in Costa Rica in 1991. RIGHT: Kálmán & Christine look on as *Tilletia* co-author Prof. N.D. Sharma inspects a specimen during their 1992 trip through India.

contained 22,050 collections, including a great number of types (holotypes, isotypes, neotypes, lectotypes, syntypes, paratypes, topotypes), apparently including ‘portions of types from other collections, an issue that occasioned considerable controversy’ (Hawksworth 2021).

Kálmán exchanged smut fungi for many years on a one-to-one basis and distributed exsiccata numbers 1–1350 comprising 76,500 samples from ‘Vánky, *Ustilaginales* exsiccata’ (1960–2010). The exsiccata contained smut fungi from all over the world, and Vánky was justly proud that it represented “the sole exsiccata of smut fungi appearing after World War II.” Approximately 76,000 specimens (Nos. 1–800 with 70 fascicles, Nos. 801–1000 with 45 fascicles, and Nos. 1001–1350 with 33 fascicles) were distributed to mycological herbaria or sent to mycologists from all over the world. The exsiccata represented 615 smut fungus species (including 164 types) and 68 genera on 825 host plant taxa.

In October 2013, HUV was relocated to the Queensland Plant Pathology Herbarium (BRIP) in Brisbane, Australia, where it is now curated by Dr. Roger G. Shivas, Kálmán’s co-author, fellow collector, and friend. On announcing the relocation, David Hawksworth (2013) noted, “It is gratifying that this important collection is now safeguarded for future generations, and I am sure all mycologists will wish Kálmán and his wife many relatively smut-free and more relaxing years!”

PUBLICATIONS—Kálmán was 26 when he published (as co-author) his first paper on the pathogenic gram-negative bacterium that caused variety of plant diseases, including ‘black rot’ in crucifers, *Xanthomonas campestris* (Bucur & Vánky 1956). Seven years later, he had shifted his focus to the smut fungi that he would eventually master (Vánky 1963). He named his first taxon in 1975



FIG. 4. LEFT: Kálmán collecting on the equator in Ecuador (1993).
RIGHT: Kálmán searching for possibly smut-infected hosts in South Arica (1996).

(Vánky 1975: *Doassansia alismatis-oligococci*) and co-authored his final two taxa forty years later (Riess & al. 2015: *Talbotiomyceae*, *Talbotiomycetales*). Kálmán and his co-authors named a total of 13 families, 46 genera, and at least 410 new species, also publishing 19 noms. nov. and making 449 new combinations.

In total, Kálmán published ten substantial and definitive treatises on the *Ustilaginales*, the three most comprehensive of which were his 570-page EUROPEAN SMUT FUNGI (1994), 1458-page SMUT FUNGI OF THE WORLD (2012), and the third 288-page edition of ILLUSTRATED GENERA OF SMUT FUNGI (2013). His critically acclaimed monographs, which supplanted Zundel's 1953 THE *USTILAGINALES* OF THE WORLD as the ultimate world authority on smuts were all lavishly illustrated, containing "detailed nomenclators, descriptions drawings, photographs, SEM micrographs, and host lists for the world's 1650 known smut species." (Hawksworth 2021).

In addition to his books, Kálmán published 224 papers, 56 of which were published in MYCOTAXON. My first encounter with this major mycological force involved his 'Taxonomic studies on *Ustilaginomycetes* 24' (Vánky 2004), which I received immediately after being appointed Editor-in-Chief. Kálmán had published in the journal since 1982 and was well-trained in our hard-copy photo-ready procedure; the manuscript was obviously in impeccable shape, leaving little for me to do but approve, paste on masthead and page numbers, send to the press, and mail the drawings and photos back to Germany after publication.

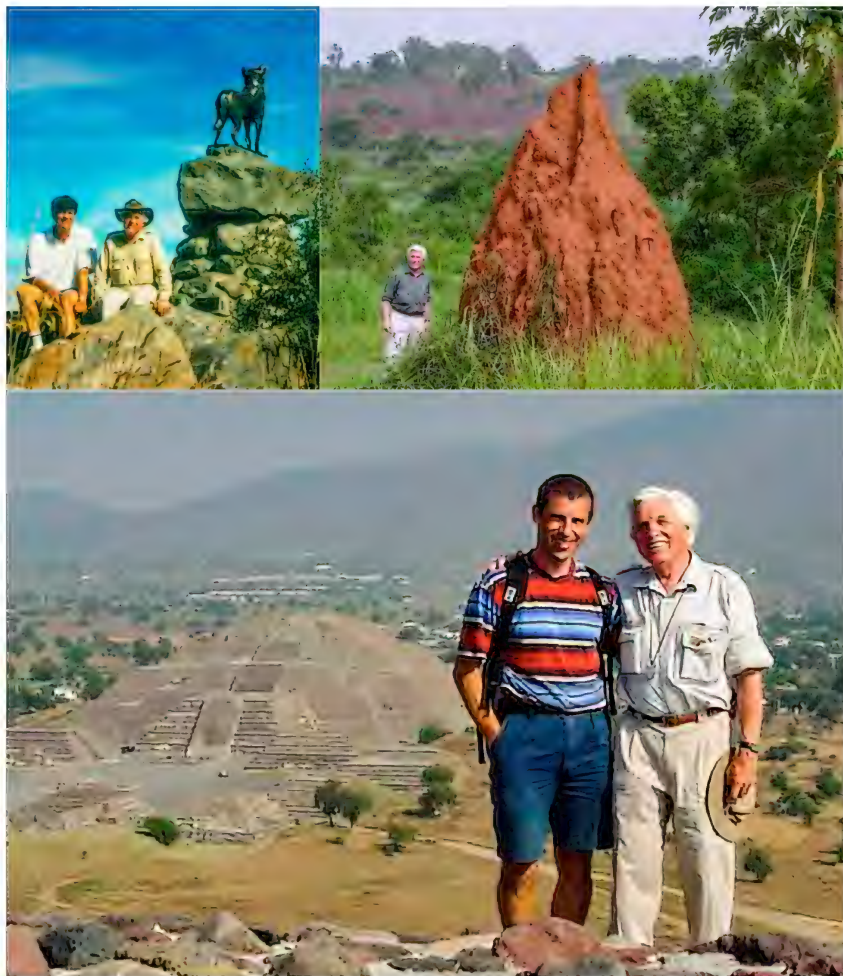
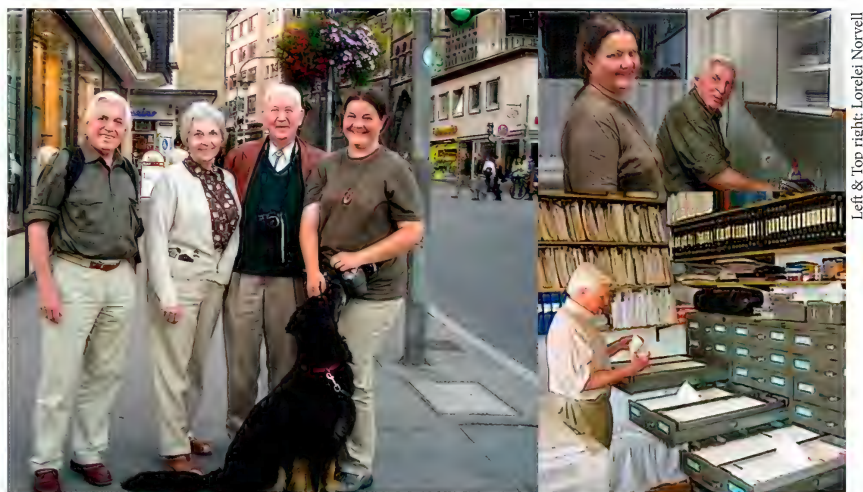


FIG. 5. LEFT: Eric H.C. McKenzie and Kálmán collecting in New Zealand (1998).
 RIGHT: Kálmán standing next to a large termite mound in Uganda (2002).
 BOTTOM: Son Tomas Vánky with proud father on a 2003 collecting trip through Mexico.

After the 2004 change from postal to electronic submission accompanied by style and formatting changes, followed by Shaun's addition as Nomenclature Editor in 2005, however, things became more interestingly complex, launching an era of increased editorial-author email exchange and 'artful' compromise. Kálmán's copy, prepared beautifully by wife Christine (who only later admitted that our innovations presented a real challenge), now needed numerous editorial adjustments, and the author tended to question each and every change.



Left & Top right: Lorelei Norvell

FIG. 6. LEFT: Gracious hosts Kálmán, Christine (and Bernese Mountain Dog Tara looking for treats) lead newlyweds Lois and David Lehwalder on an evening stroll of Tübingen in 2005. TOP RIGHT: Christine and Kálmán cleaning the kitchen before a late-night exchange of mycological banter with visiting MYCOTAXON EIC Norvell. BOTTOM RIGHT: Undated photo of Herbarium *Ustilaginales Vánky* (HUV).

Christine's customary hard returns and page breaks wrought considerable havoc in Pagemaker® and InDesign®, necessitating considerable negotiation during a rather steep learning curve for both sides. Fortunately, we emerged victorious and friends, with my library shelves rewarded by a lovely copy of EUROPEAN SMUT FUNGI.

Learning that I would be driving with my father and brand-new stepmother through Germany to attend the 2005 International Botanical Congress in Vienna, Kálmán insisted we stop in Tübingen. July 9 found us enjoying Christine's elderberry wine, hors d'oeuvres 'sans sel' (which an eager Kálmán served too soon), and delicious dinner and then striding at dusk past lighted shop windows led by a 'wild' Hungarian, Christine, and Bernese Mountain Dog Tara along the Neckar River and over cobblestones among Tübingen students and residents. After dropping the 'newlyweds' off at the Hotel Krone, Kálmán and I discussed mycology and journals until well after midnight before I retired to my comfortable bed in the living room next to HUV. Our Tübingen stay was magical and voted unanimously the highpoint of our European trip. After our return, I received a note telling me that my contact lens solution had been left in the bathroom. "Should we send it to you? ...We prefer to keep it until you will come again to us, that time for a longer period. It was really a nice but too short stop on your way from Frankfurt to Vienna. Maybe next time it



FIG. 7. 2005. LEFT: Fellow Roger G. Shivas and Kálmán collecting near Cairns in Queensland, Australia. RIGHT: Kálmán, Swiss rust expert Reinhard Berndt, and Christine chat during the final social banquet at the International Mycological Congress in Cairns.

will be longer? I have much to do, especially with the preparation of the world monograph. Therefore, I am ending this too-short letter. Christine and I send you our warmest regards and Tara her nicest tail-wagging.”

Their travels did not always go smoothly. Recapitulating their 2006 travels through Hungary and Romania after visiting relatives and friends, Christine wrote, “Kálmán had the roots of three teeth removed and two ‘new teeth’ implanted. All in one session! In the evening after that, he had a proper dinner—but one that did not need too much chewing. After that exhausting experience, we wanted to spend a few days of quiet collecting in Slovenia. The first day we had pouring rain and storm, the second day Tara became seriously ill with high fever, neither wanting to get up nor eat a single bite. We hurried home to see our vet who finally found out she has Babesiosis and probably Ehrlichiosis, both transmitted by the same hungry Hungarian tick! She feels much better now, but the results of her blood tests are still very bad. Kálmán is looking forward to see the PDF file of the manuscript and we both are looking forward to seeing you in Cairns.”

We did meet in Cairns during the 2005 International Mycological Congress and had an especially convivial time at the closing reception in the “Tanks,” but Kálmán wrote about their ‘rather adventurous’ return, “We missed our flight in Cairns and [spent] long waiting times in several airports [before flying] Cairns–Sydney–Singapore–London–Stuttgart. Finally, tired after over 36 hours, we arrived home without our luggage, which showed up two days later in bad condition. Now, we are planning our next collecting trip to Cameroon [February/March 2006] in connection with the 18th AETFAT Congress, where I will present a talk about smut fungi of Africa.”



FIG. 8. A photogenic Kálmán Vánky at age 82 (2012).

After publishing his last paper with us in 2009, Kálmán wrote that he would be finishing his mycological endeavors. “At the moment my main goal is to cooperate with the APS Press in publishing the World Monograph which could take up to one year from now. I would like also to assure that my collection will be deposited in a good herbarium and preserved under optimal conditions for coming generations.... Finally, I would like to express once more my thanks and gratitude for publishing my manuscripts in MYCOTAXON, a journal which you succeeded within a few years to transform into a journal of highest scientific quality and aesthetic level. [I strongly suspect that you have in your vessels also the blood of a magician]. With all best wishes, Kálmán.”

AWARDS AND HONORS: Kálmán, who became a proud honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Science in 2001, also received the Pázmány Dénes Award & Laudatio from the Kálmán László Mycological Society of Transylvania (Romania) (2012), the Arany János-Medal of the Hungarian Academy of Science (2014), and the Officer’s Cross of the Hungarian Order of Merit (2020). Three species (*Anthracoidea vankyi*, *Orphanomyces vankyi*, *Uromyces vankyorum*) and three genera (*Kalmanomyza*, *Kalmanago*, and *Vankya*) have been named in his honor.

Kálmán’s ashes were to be interred in Vajdahunyadalso (Romania) beside his first wife, Dr. Magda Vánky (1936–1970), also a physician. Surviving Kálmán are Christine; sons and daughter Dr. Kálmán Vánky Jr., Dr. Tomas Vánky,

Dr. Elisabet Vánky; 10 grandchildren; numerous relatives, mycological colleagues, and friends; and his last wishes in the form of a quote from the Hungarian poet (partly translated by Kálmán himself):

I have done all I could,
I have paid those I thought I should.
I am releasing everyone's tribute and, please,
Forget the declining earthly copy of my face.

Kálmán, we regret we must use our editorial license to overrule your wishes one last time.

—Lorelei Norvell

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Unless otherwise noted, all facts and photographs above were obtained from Kálmán's still active website: www.kalman-vanky.de/index.html.

***Lamprospora benkertii* sp. nov., and an evaluation of *Lamprospora* spp. with *seaveri*-type ascospore ornamentation**

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ABSTRACT—*Lamprospora benkertii* is described as a new species based on collections from Georgia, Germany, Norway, Slovakia, and Switzerland. It is characterized by orange apothecia without a fimbriate margin, globose ascospores with a *seaveri*-type ornamentation comprising strong ridges forming a reticulum and a secondary reticulum formed by fine ridges within the meshes of the primary reticulum. The fungus infects rhizoids of *Trichostomum crispulum*. Delineation of the new species is supported by LSU and EF1α sequence analyses. *Lamprospora benkertii* is compared with other *Lamprospora* species with a *seaveri*-type or similar ascospore ornamentation: *L. ascoboloides*, *L. cailletii*, *L. dicranellae*, *L. funigera*, *L. hispanica*, *L. irregulariata*, *L. leptodictya*, *L. norvegica*, *L. paechnatzii*, *L. seaveri*. We also present an updated key for this group of species as well as a more complete description of *L. hispanica* based on our observations from several collections. New host specificity data are provided for *L. hispanica*, *L. leptodictya*, *L. norvegica*, and *L. paechnatzii*.

KEY WORDS—bryophilous *Pezizales*, cryptic diversity, host specificity, integrated taxonomy, *Pyronemataceae*

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